

Amendments to the Specification

The paragraph starting at page 7, line 21 and ending at line 24 has been amended as follows.

a light amount adjusting unit disposed in an optical path of the taking optical unit, the light amount adjusting unit varying an aperture to adjust an amount of light and changing ~~and~~ an F-number by varying the aperture;

The paragraphs starting at page 9, line 3 and ending at line 17 have been amended as follows.

[0019] Fig. 2 is a ~~cross-section~~ cross-sectional view of optics for illustrating a numerical embodiment for photographic lenses used in the camera;

[0020] Fig. 3 ~~show~~ shows aberration curves in the numerical embodiment for the photographic lenses, in which the upper diagrams illustrate aberration of the entire lens system in taking dynamic images at focal length  $f_w$  and the lower diagrams illustrate aberration in taking static images at focal length  $f_{sw}$ ;

[0021] Fig. 4 ~~show~~ shows aberration curves in the numerical embodiment for the photographic lens, in which the upper diagrams illustrate aberration of the entire lens system in taking dynamic images at focal length  $f_m$  and the lower diagrams illustrate aberration in taking static images at focal length  $f_t$ ;

The paragraph starting at page 10, line 12 and ending at line 24 has been amended as follows.

[0029] Fig. 1 illustrates the configuration of a camera according to a first embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a ~~cross-section~~ cross-sectional view for illustrating a numerical embodiment for photographic lenses used in the camera, and Figs. 3 and 4 ~~are~~ show aberration curves thereof. Fig. 5 illustrates the relationship between a focal length of the photographic lenses and an F-number for a maximum aperture set for each focal length in the camera. Fig. 6 shows image sizes of the photographic lenses in the camera. Fig. 7 illustrates a frequency characteristic showing performance of an ideal lens with no aberration represented by F-numbers. Fig. 8 shows a flow chart illustrating the operation sequence in the camera.

The paragraph starting at page 15, line 20 and ending at page 16, line 2 has been amended as follows.

[0046] Next, at step 11, the focal length in the static image mode is ~~limit~~ limited to a variable range of  $f_w$  to  $f_t$ , i.e. of the wide end  $f_w$  in static images at a position shifted somewhat to the tele end from the wide end in taking dynamic images, to the tele end  $f_t$ . With this limit, in taking static images, zooming cannot be made in a range of  $f_w$  to  $f_{sw}$  closer to the wide end in which zooming can be made in taking dynamic images.

The paragraph starting at page 23, line 24 and ending at page 24, line 7 has been amended as follows.

[0071] As shown in Fig. 2, the photographic optical system is a zoom lens of a four-group rear focusing type, comprising fixed first-group lenses L1, second-group lenses L2 serving as a variator, ~~an~~ a stop SP, third-group lenses (vibration correcting lens) L3, a flare stopper FS, fourth-group lenses L4 serving as a focus lens and compensator, and a glass block G such as a faceplate or a filter, all of which are arranged in this order from a position closer to an object.

The paragraph starting at page 24, line 17 and ending at line 22 has been amended as follows.

[0073] Fig. 2 illustrates cross-sections of optics, from the top, at focal length  $f_w$  (the wide end in taking dynamic images) of the photographic optical system,  $f_{sw}$  (the wide end in taking static images), ~~and~~  $f_m$  (middle), and  $f_t$  (the tele end). Figs. 3 and 4 are aberration curves for each of the above focal lengths.